BRYAN'S CONSCIENCE POLITICS.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGNS. minks the Republicans as Well as the Democrats Should Take Up the Idea and Stop Bitter Animosities-Makes

a Speech at a New Haven Dinner. NEW HAVEN, Jan. 11 .- When William J. Bryan got off the train at the New Haven station this morning he was 700 feet away from the local reception committee. The committee was looking for him at a place in the station where the ordinary passener coaches stop. He came in a parlor car.

After transacting some necessary business at the Probate Court in connection with the Philo S. Bennett estate, of which he is executor, Mr. Bryan went to the New Haven House, where he met Alexander Troup, former member of the Democratic national committee from this State: Congressman De Armond of Missouri, Gov. Garvin of Rhode Island, who is squinting a bit at the Democratic Presidential nomination himself; Col. F. W. Plaisted of Augusta, Me., member of the Democratic national committee; ex-Congressman Haines, who served with Bryan in the Fifty-third Congress, and Chairman John J. Walsh of the Democratic central committee of Connecticut.

Homer S. Cummings of Stamford, the present Connecticut member of the Democratic national committee, and George Fred Williams of Boston, who were expected to meet Mr. Bryan in New Haven, could not come, the former because he had to go to Washington to attend the national committee meeting to-morrow and the latter because he was in Washington on business. There is a belief among some of the friends of Mr. Bryan that Mr. Cummings is not as enthusiastic for the silver leader as he was four years ago.

There was scheduled for 3 o'clock at the New Haven House a conference at which it had been announced there would be a big gathering of the leading Democrats of New England to discuss Presidential issues for the coming campaign and who were to map out a programme for the Democrats of New England to follow. At 5 o'clock less than half a dozen had appeared in addition to those already mentioned. Mr. Bryan entertained his friends with reminiscences of his European tour. Gov. Garvin and his friends were waiting for something to turn up when a reporter asked Mr. Bryan this question:

Who is your favorite candidate for President?" "Mr. Blank," came the reply.

"What chance have the Democrats of winning in the Presidential election?" "Democrats always win before election. no matter what happens on election day, laughingly replied Mr. Bryan.

How do you regard the prospects of the Democratic party for electing its ticket next fall?" was asked.

"I am not in a position to speak with certainty of Connecticut or the political conditions or prospects of any particular State, but, assuming that the party will act wisely in platform and candidate, I always feel like giving all the States the benefit of the doubt and assume that they will be wise enough to support the Democratic ticket.'

"What are your views on the Panama situation?" "I have been surprised at the suddenness

with which a new republic can be recognized in Central America and the tardiness displayed in recognizing the Philippine republic. Whether that is due to the fact that one is nearer than the other and more easy to see, or whether the difference is due to a supposed difference in interest, I should have to investigate. I have not yet heard

"Do you think that Richard Olney of Massachusetts would be an acceptable candidate to the West for the Presidency?"

"I will not discuss candidates," was Mr.

"I will not discuss candidates," was Mr. Bryan's decided answer.

Here Congressman De Armond came along. He said: 'I firmly expect to see Mr. Bryan Presi-

dent of the United States some day." Some one suggested to William Henry Harrison Hewitt, who had charge of the visit of Mr. Bryan, that it was a scheme to boom the Nebraskan and that this was really the first gun in the national campaign for Bryan for the Presidency. Mr. Hewitt did not take kindly to the intimation and said: "In no sense is it a boom for Mr. Bryan.

Just say from me such a statement is a lie. Mr. Bryan would not be a candidate under any consideration. I cannot say that in too direct or forcible language. Mr. Bryan sent for me just before he went abroad, and I went to the New Haven House to see him. He then told me emphatically that not under any circumstances would he be a candidate for the Presidential nomination. That should set at rest for all time these stories."

There was not much of a conference, after all, for the Democratic leaders did not come to time until too late to do much n the way of planning campaign work for this part of the country. Then it was time for the annual Jackson Day banquet in the evening, that was arranged before Mr. Bryan went to Europe, and at which he promised to fire the opening gun for the Presidential battle. About 200 attended the dinner, although 300 had been expected. Mr. Bryan was flanked by Republicans, the Rev. Mr. Maynes being on his left and Henry G. Newton, United States Commissioner in Bankruptcy, being on his right. Mr. Bryan spoke on "A Conscience Campaign," and aroused much enthusiasm at times. He said:

"I have a Republican on my right and a Republican on my left, in fact they told me that I was flanked by Republicans, but I have been outflanked by them so often that they do not frighten me. On such an occasion as this I feel more like talking about things that draw us together than that separate us, and I can sure you I am coming more and more to lieve that, as we get down deeper and deeper in the discussion of these questions, we shall have less and less of the persona and political animosity that sometimes acterizes our campaigns, and more of earnest and thoughtful consideration of public questions that true sages are em-

ying to find out the truth. believe that we have all erred in that we have spent too much time trying to decide what will pay, and too little time trying to decide what is right. If we assert that a certain national policy will lot pay, it involves so much of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division that many become lost in a marge of method. many become lost in a maze of mathe matics; but if we say 'The wages of sin is death,' we declare an epitome of history accords with the personal experience

every person.
If we say that it is not right that we shall take from the many to give to the few, or that it is not wise, or if we simply say that the money taken from the many and given to the few may not get back by devious and indefinite ways to the pockets of those who paid it out, the dis-covery of that fact and the considera-tion of it may be found quite obscure; but if we say "The if was ay, 'Thou shalt not steal,' by law or in defiance of law, it is easily understood. And so, we may deal with the trust question, or with the money question, or with the labor problem, or with any problem.

I believe that the way to deal with it,

WANTS MORE MORALITY IN OUR

the way we must deal with it, is not to attempt to show that our policy will give a few more dollars to the people to whom we talked, but to show that any other policy is fraught with evil, is founded in injustice and therefore must finally fail.

"Now you ask me will this policy win? Not only will it win, but there is no other policy that can win. My friends, I believe that now is a good time for us, whether we be Democrats or Republicans, to make up our minds that this campaign of 1904 shall be fought not on the basis of pecuniary gain to men or sections, but upon a moral issue upon which we can appeal to every lover of his country.

"I came back from the Old World strengthened by what I have seen in my confidence that the right will triumph. One of the most interesting things I saw in Rome was the Coliseum, and those of you who have read that powerful story, 'Quo Vadis,' will remember the description there given of the sufferings of the Christian martyrs. Even since I read the story and looked upon that arena and thought of the arenas that were before it and around it, those arenas in which the Christian martyrs were torn to pieces by wild beasts, since I have been thinking of the manner in which those people, kneeling in prayer while the beasts devoured them, invoked a power stronger than the legions of Rome, my faith in the triumph of the right has been increased.

"And I believe to-night, my friends, that

increased.

"And I believe to-night, my friends, that we can all prepare ourselves to go forth and appeal to the conscience of the people. The brutal may call it weakness and the sordid may call it folly, but if we continue our appeal it is only a question of time when we shall awaken a conscience that will be an irresponsible force in this life.

"And, my friends, there is another text that I read the other day, and it has grown upon me. A man, speaking of the growth of the sentiment against slavery, speaking of his own part in it and the part of those associated with him, concluded with these words: 'Our action and the success that followed were sometimes attributed to foresight, but it was simply faith in the wisdom of doing right.

"I have not heard a stronger statement of a great truth than that, and if I were tonight to prepare a prayer for my party, and I believe it would be a prayer fit for any party, it would be, 'Oh, God, give us faith in the wisdom of doing right. And if that is the faith of those who fight, the differences which divide them will not only not divide them long, but they will not be "And I believe to-night, my friends, that

if that is the faith of those who fight, the differences which divide them will not only not divide them long, but they will not be bitter differences while they divide. If this is the faith that we have, a faith we not only nave but desire others to have, how easy it would be for us to meet together, how easy it have he have to different parties.

even though we belong to different parties, and encourage each other in the search for that truth for which we shall all then be seeking; and how easy it will be to bear a defeat, whether it be for a day or a year or defeat, whether it be for a day or a year or for longer, for, buoyed up by that faith, we will know this, that if we have erred in our search for the truth, the defeat was well deserved; and if we are right in the position taken the defeat is but for a time, and that, while there may be sorrow now, joy cometh in the morning.

"And I am glad on this day to meet with the people. Democrats and Republicans of

the people, Democrats and Republicans of this Eastern State, with these men who have assembled here, the Executive of a sister State, who has had faith in the wisdom of doing right; the representatives from Maine and from Massachusetts, and rom Maine and from Massachusetts, and representatives from some of our Western States, I am glad to meet here with you, and on this day urge that the people, whether they be Democrats or Republicans, or members of other parties, shall imitate the faith of him whose name we take upon our line tengent for of all the statement. our lips to-night; for of all the statesmen whose names honor our nation's roll, there is not a man among them all who better in his life exemplified his faith in the wis-dom of doing right.

"You will remember that when Jackson came to meet the money power of his day they tried to threaten him, and the president of the bank notified him, told him that he, as the president of the bank, had the power to elect him or to defeat him, and you know, what his repoly you you know what his reply was. He

'If you have the power to elect or defeat a President you have a damn sight more power than any man ought to have in the

Dower than any unan ought to have in the United States.'

"Instead of being terrified, it was the beginning of his warfare, and it was a warfare so fraught with interest to this country that when it was over Thomas Benton, who led the fight on Jackson's side, said that as Cicero had destroyed the conspiracy of Cataline and had saved Rome, so Jackson had destroyed the conspiracy of

am willing to submit them all to this test, and appeal to the people to accept those policies that accord with the conscience the people and with the moral principles that we all understand.

"Jefferson said it required not the aid of many counsellors to determine the right and wrong; that these principles were easily discerned. And so it is, my friends, people may not follow us: if we involve the discussion in statistics and in long drawn out sentences and figures of speech, they may not understand but when we can may not understand but when we can simplify the questions and analyze them and find the moral principles involved, it will be simple enough, so that every citizen can understand and act with intelligence and with judgment, and so to-night I want on this, the first opportunity that I have appeal for a compaging this recommend the state of the compaging the state of the compaging this recommendation. had, to appeal for a campaign this year that will place before all things the moral

"These questions of nat "These questions of national policy questions of finance, questions of taxation questions of the trusts, labor questions— all these are simply surface indications of that deeper, that century-old, that worldwide struggle between man and man between organized wealth and the common people of the world. You find it here find it in every country on the earth, my friends, in this country, of al and, my friends, other countries, the people are free to act, and to act at once, and I believe that the people of other lands who understand us are waiting that we shall take the lead.

"I did not find in the ten capitals that I visited a single evidence of antipathy to the people of this country. I found everywhere that there was good will, and that everywhere they were not only watching our progress with interest, but were watching it anxiously, that we should do the best that we can do. And so I believe that if we can inject into our politics more of morality and more appeals to conscience that we shall solve these problems aright, and in solving them hold up before the nations of the world a light to guide their

In the Hyperion Theatre to-night, where Mr. Bryan delivered an address on "The Value of an Ideal," a free lecture, the first in the course provided by bequests from the estate of Philo S. Bennett, there was an immense audience. The firemen on duty in the theatre, when they thought the house had all it should hold, shut the doors on hundreds who wanted to get in. The non-union Italian band, the hiring of which has kicked up a row already for the managers of the Bryan banquet, at the close managers of the Bryan banquer, at the close of the meeting were instructed to play "My Country "Tis of Thee," so that the audience could sing it. The band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and kept it while the attendance tried to sing the

Mr. Bryan went to Washington at midnight, to attend the meeting of the national Democratic committee to-morrow.

DOLLAR DINNER TO BRYAN. Invitations Sent Out for His Welcome Home to Lincoln.

LINCOLN, Neb. Jan. 11.-Invitations were sent out to-day to the dollar dinner to be given to Bryan by local Democrats upon his return home on Monday. These have been withheld because of uncertainty as to the date. All the perturbation displayed among the Jacksonians at Omaha who recently invited the Gold Democrats to come back and who thought Bryan's friends intended slapping them in the face was use-

Seven or eight hundred Democrats are expected to sit down to the feast and no expected to sit down to the least and no speakers from abroad have been asked. The dinner is to be marked by complete simplicity and no attempt will be made to make it other than a Democratic welcome home for Bryan.

GEN.REYES QUITS WASHINGTON

COMES TO THIS CITY TO SAIL FOR CARTAGENA.

He Did Not Present Letters of Recall, but Called on Secretary Hay and Said Goodby-Dr. Herran, Colombia's Charge Will Start for Home in a Few Days

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-In the midst of a severe snowstorm, Gen. Rafael Reyes, special envoy of Colombia, left here to-night for New York, whence he will sail to-morrow or next day for Cartagena. He did not present letters of recall or notify the State Department that relations between the United States and Colombia had been severed Dr. Thomas Herran, the regular diplomatic representative of Colombia in Washington,

also will start for home in a few days, leav ing no agent of that Government here. Gen. Reyes said to THE SUN reporter tonight that his departure did not mean that Colombia had broken off relations with this Government. He said that he would sail from New York to-morrow or Wednesday and that he had no statement to make before

leaving.

In his second note to Secretary Hay, of which THE SUN told this morning, Gen. Reyes indicated an intention to make pub-lic his correspondence with Secretary Hay if Mr. Hay would not do so, or if it were not sent to the Senate for its information in considering the Canal treaty with the Panama Republic. But Gen. Reyes, after an interview with Secretary Hay to-day, evidently changed his mind, for he said to-night in answer to a question on the

subject:
"No, I shall not make it public. That
is a matter for the Administration, not
for me."

Gen. Reyes was asked if there would be any action taken by his Government concerning a severance of relations with the United States or determining Colombia's future attitude toward this Government.

He said he did not know.

Early this morning Gen. Reyes had a long interview with Secretary Hay at the latter's residence. He went primarily to say good-by, but took advantage of the opportunity to discuss with Mr. Hay the status of the Panama affair and the chances of "saving something out of the wreck" for Colombia. Mr. Hay made it plain that the Administration would not consent to the resumption of Colombian sovereignty over the Isthmus. The interview was as cordial as it could be under the circumstances, and Mr. Hay and Gen. Reyes parted on good terms. Afterward Mr. Hay went to the White House and told the President what Gen. Reyes had said. When he arrives in New York, to-morrow

morning, Gen. Reyes will go to the Hoffman House and stay there until his steamer sails. He is far from being well, the result, he explained, to THE SUN reporter of "living

he explained, to THE SUN reporter of "living like a savage for ten years in the Amazon region," which he opened up to civilization, fighting his way against the Indians and suffering great hardships.

While Gen. Reyes is going home because he apparently regards his mission to Washington as having failed, there is reason to believe that he would prefer to remain here until the Senate acted upon the Canal treaty. He has been much encouraged over the opposition of Democratic Senators to the treaty, and should cratic Senators to the treaty, and should he remain in Washington and the treaty be defeated, it would be a big feather in

be defeated, it would be a big feather in his cap in Colombia, where the people would give him credit for it.

But the political situation at home is worrying Gen. Reyes, and THE SUN is informed on excellent authority that the General wants to get to Bogota to offset the efforts of an opponent, said to be President Marroquin, to prevent the election of Reyes to the Presidency. A majority of the electors chosen on Dec. 8 to elect a President for the new term beginning Aug. 7 were pledged to Gen. Reyes, but it was dent for the new term beginning Aug. 7
were pledged to Gen. Reyes, but it was
feared by him that influence would be
brought to bear to make them shift their
allegiance. This is the main reason, it is
declared, for the departure of Gen. Reyes
for Colombia at this time. The electors
will meet to choose the President next
month just about the time Gen. Reyes month, just about the time Gen. Reye

will reach Bogota.

The Sun representative has trustworthy information that Gen. Reyes brought \$150,000 to Washington. It is asserted by one man who ought to know that he got \$35,000 from the Colombian Government before leaving Bogota, and that he replicated representations of the Colombian Government before leaving Bogota, and that he collected more money at the Colombian ports at which he touched on his way to Panama. The Administration has told that it was the understanding in Colombia that Gen. Reyes intended to land on the Isthmus and use this money in getting up a counter revolt against the separatists with the object of bringing Panama bac to the Colombian federation, but that the refusal of the Junta to permit him to go ashore at Colon frustrated his purpose.

BUCHANAN IS MINISTER.

The Senate, by a Vote of 38 to 16, Allows His Confirmation to Stand.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- The Senate this afternoon, in executive session, tabled Senator Morgan's motion to reconsider the vote by which William I. Buchanan was confirmed as minister to Panama. The motion to table was made by Mr. Lodge, and it prevailed by 38 to 16, all the affirma tive votes being Republican except one, and all the negative votes being Democratic The Democrat voting with the majority was said to be Mr. McCreary of Kentucky.

The Senate went into executive ses early, at Mr. Lodge's suggestion, in anticipation of a long fight against Buchanan. Mr. Morgan read a long speech, which, with the consent of the Senate, was filed, though ordinarily no record is kept of speeches made in executive session. Mr. Morgan protested against the confirmation of M Buchanan, not on personal grounds, but on the ground that the President, in nominating him, was attempting to create an office not previously in existence, in viola-tion of the Constitution, and on the further ground that Mr. Buchanan was sent to Panama and permitted to act virtually as Minister under the guise of being an envoy. Clippings were filed showing that Mr. Buchanan was, in fact, so recognized as Minister of the United States and that he permitted this impression to prevail, and even acted in the capacity of Minister.

Mr. Fairbanks (Rep., Ind.) made a few remarks to the effect that Mr. Buchanan was acting merely as envoy and agent under personal appointment by the President, and that no attempt had been made by the Executive to send a full-fledged Minister to Panama until the Senate had

Minister to Panama until the Senate had acted upon his nomination.

Mr. Bacon (Dem., Ga.) took the ground that the President had no right to send an envoy to Panama to perform diplomatic duties while the Senate was in session without awaiting the confirmation of the

Mr. Culberson (Dem., Tex.) argued that Section 2 of Article II. of the Constitution, providing for the nomination of Ambasadors and Ministers, Judges of the Susadors and Ministers, Judges of the Supreme Court and all other officers of the Government, restricted the President to appointments to fill offices already provided by the Constitution or created by law. The nomination of Mr. Buchanan he regarded as an attempt to create a new office, which was not in the President's power Mr. Allison (Rep., Ia.) and Mr. Spooner (Rep., Wis.) took exception to this. Mr. Allison said that precedent clearly showed that up to 1853 the nomination of foreign Ministers often involved the creation of

Ministers often involved the creation of a new office by the joint action of the President and the Senate. The Senate, by the act, of confirmation, acquiesced in the creation of the office as well as in the person appointed to fill it.

Mr. Spooner read the section of the Constitution in question, and argued that the phrase, "and he shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court and all other officers of the United States whose appointment is not otherwise herein provided for and which shall be established by law," did not restrict the President to the nomination of Ministers to fill offices not previously in existence, but only to "all other officers of the United States."



T7E'VE just caught our breath after Saturday's rush for those broken lots of \$25, \$22, \$20, \$18 and \$15 Winter Suits and Overcoats. Too many, of course, to sell out even in a week's time, so there is still a good choice of these \$25, \$22, \$20, \$18 & \$15 Winter Suits and Overcoats

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PANAMA MOVES SIDETRACKED. ERIE FLYER ROLLS OVER. Legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky Dodge on the Treaty.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 11.—By an indirect method the House of Delegates secured the defeat to-day of a resolution calling upon the Senators of Virginia to ratify the Panama Canal treaty. The resolution was offered by David H. Leake, a Democrat of Goochland county, and for a time the House was taken by surprise.

There are many members who favor the ratification, but deem it unwise for a Democratic body to indorse the policy of a Republican President. There was silence for a time after the reading of the resolution, and then one of the older members moved that it be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. This was done.

The life of the present Legislature will expire to-morrow, and no one believes that any report on the resolution will be

forthcoming before adjournment. FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 11.-Representative William Carson Black of Knox county, the Republican nominee for Speaker of the House, to-day offered a resolution on the Panama treaty, calling on the Kentucky Senators to support the President. The resolution is similar to those presented in other Southern States. It was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations and it is believed that it will not be adopted.

COLOMBIA READY, FOR WAR?

New Orleans Man Hears That She Has Finished a Railroad Nearby to Panama.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11.-Prof. C. F. Z. Caracristi, who has large mining and commercial interests in Colombia, is in receipt of cablegrams and letters from that country informing him that Colombia is preparing to begin hostilities against Panama at an early day, that she has completed a railroad across the mountains to within twenty-four miles of the Panama frontier and is recruiting and equipping her army, especially in the mining d strict of the republic, where the population is mainly white.

The new railroad, just completed, is from the Magdalena River to the Cauca River, thence across the Aguila Mountains down the Rio Leon to the Gulf of Darien. The construction of the road has been under way ever since the Panama revolution, but has been carried on as quietly and as secretly as possible. It has now reached a place from where it is possible to invade Panama.

Meantime, the professor says, the Colombian Government has been recruiting, mainly in the mining districts of Aritona, Colima and Boyaca, where the population colima and Boyaca, where the population is made up of descendants of Spanish Jews. It is said that it will be possible to raise an army of 75,000 men. Prof. Caracristi says that according to his advices it is not the purpose of the Colombian Government to commit against the United States flag any act that would justify the President in the Colombian Government of calling on Congress to make war against Colombia, but that the latter country will devote its efforts solely against the Panama

YALE PROTEST ON PANAMA. Professors Ask for an Inquiry as to Our

Course-President Hadley Didn't Sign. NEW HAVEN, Conn. Jan. 11.-Well known

Yale College officials took a hand to-day in the controversy relative to Panama affairs and forwarded a petition to Senator Hoar of Massachusetts asking that before the final ratification of the Hay-Varilla treaty the action of the United States in Panama be subjected to careful and deliberate investigation. The petition was signed by about twenty-five Yale professors and wel known citizens and was headed by Prof. Theodore S. Woolsey, son of former Presi-dent Woolsey of Yale, who occupies the chair of international law in the Yale law

Franklin Carter, former president of Williams College, and W. G. Sumner, professor of political economy, also added their names to the list. John C. Schwab, professor in the same department, and Dean Henry Wade Rogers of the Yale law school, for-merly president of the Northwestern Unimerly president of the Northwestern University, are included in the list of signers, as are A. M. Wheeler and Henry A. Beers, professors in the English department of the university, Dean Frank K. Sanders of the Yale divinity school, and Bernardotte Perrin, the head of the Greek depart-

President Hadley of Yale declined to sign the petition. Surprise was expressed here that the document was not sent to either of the Connecticut Senators, but it was learned here to-night that the petitioner class Senators Platt and Hawley qualified supporters of President R and the Administration, and they preferred o send it to Senator Hoar.

No Desertions to Avoid Panama Service The story that men of the Sixteenth Infantry at Fort Slocum are deserting on account of fear of service in Panama is denied at the fort. There has been no desertion from the battalion there since last August. No deserter would need to cross on the ice, as a ferry is running regudier's movements.

ARBITRATION BY NATIONS. Senators and Representatives to Add Their

Influence to Movement. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- A conference of Senators and Representatives will be held in the House of Representatives on Wednesday evening for the purpose of effecting an organization to further international arbitration.

Representative Bartholdt of Missouri a member of the Interparliamentary Union for International Arbitration, is a leader in the present movement and has issued invitations for the conference on Wednesday At the conference arrangements will be made for the annual conference of Interparliamentary Union in September 1904, the first to be held on American soil

and to which President Roosevelt called the attention of Congress in his annual Persian Minister Transferred to Vienna WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-Gen. Isaac Khan. the Persian Minister here, has been transferred to Vienna. It is not known whether

FOURTEEN PERSONS BADLY HURT ON EXPRESS NO. 4.

coldent Occurred Near Hancock, N. Y. —Part of the Train Jumped the Track and Then It All Dived for the Delaware One Pullman Coach in the River.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Jan. 11 .- The second section of the Erie Railroad's regular eastbound vestibuled express No. 4, from Chicago, had a sensational smash-up two and a half miles west of Hancock at 2:50 o'clock this afternoon. Fourteen persons, nine of whom were passengers, were hurt, several of them seriously.

One of the two Pullman cars on the train rolled over from the rails to the edge of the Delaware River and scraped along through the ice until the front of the car was filled with ice. Those passengers who could crawled out by the rear door.

The injured, all of whom were attended to at the Hotel James in Hancock and were brought to the Port Jervis Hospital at 10:30 o'clock to-night, are:

ADAMS, RIDLEY, of 1103 State street, Olean: ADAMS, MRS. RIDLEY, same address as above; back and arms bruised BARBER, GRORGE D., of Port Jervis; body and face cut and bruised.

BARBER, MRS. ANNIE, of 212 Broad street, West-CHIVEGAN, E., of Chicago; brulses on head and CLARESON, A. A., of Brooklyn, dining car chef;

MERRIAM, Mrs. L S. of Akron, Ohio; bruises oody and head.

Miller, G., of 72 West Slaty-ninth street, New York; suffering from shock.

MILLER, S., of Paterson, N. J., conductor of café

car; slight cuts. ROBINSON, W. A., of New York city, second cook of dining car; cuts on body and head.

SHAFER, Mrs. ANNA, of 187 West Forty-fifth treet, New York; suffering from shock and bruises STEPHENS, Mrs. CHARLES, wife of professional acrobat of 203 East Thirty-third street, New York; body and head wrenched; condition serious.

WILLIAMS, W. W., of New York city, head walter of dining car, cuts on head and face.

WASHINGTON, J., of New York city, waiter of lining car; bruises. The cause of the accident has not been

determined yet by the railroad people, but they say that while the train was running at a rapid rate the rear wheels of the combination smoker and baggage car, the first on the train, jumped the rails. Then the rear truck on the locomotive tender jumped The engine ran for half a mile before it was stopped. The cars, which were a

rolled down the 15-foot bank to the edge of the Delaware River, along which the Erie a wealthy Colorado speculator and a brother of Sheriff P. E. Gunser of Orange county

and a dining car, ran for 1,000 feet and then

He escaped without a scratch. Besides those who were seriously enough hurt to receive treatment by doctors at Hancock and at this place, a number of others were slightly bruised and cut.

Mrs. Stephens, whose name appears in the list of injured, was coming on from Cincinnati, where her husband had just finished an engagement at a vaudeville theatre. He is an acrobat. His wife is a frail woman and her injuries are likely

to prove serious. The train was four and a half hours behind schedule time and was going at a high rate of speed when it struck a sharp curve and went off the track. Only forty passengers were on the train. It was in charge of Conductor Robert H. Barnes of Binghamton and Engineer George Worth of Susquehanna, who both escaped injury.

Mrs. Ridley Adams of Olean, one of the passengers, is Grand Matron of the Eastern Star of the State of New York. She was on her way to New York city. She was rescued from a window of a half-submerged coach.

Quick assistance was at once rendered by local doctors and others, and the suffering were made as comfortable as possible, being carried to the village. Hotel Jones became a hospital until the relief trains

WON'T ACT WITH BRYAN. Alfred T. Sloan, Co-Executor of the Bennet Will, Falls to Qualify.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 11.-William J. Bryan went into the Probate Court here to-day and, as an executor of the will of the late Philo S. Bennett, filed an inventory of the estate showing that it was worth \$295,744.11. This figure does not include real estate in Yonkers, N. Y., which will bring the valuation up to \$350,000.

Alfred P. Sloan of New York, business partner of Mr. Bennett, and who was named as an executor with Mr. Bryan, failed to qualify, preferring to withdraw from the case. Mr. Sloan does not wish to be drawn into the will controversy. Mrs. Bennett's attorney, Judge Henry

Stoddard, will appear in the Probate Court to-morrow and ask to have Mr. Bryan removed as executor on the ground that he is unfit to act in that capacity, being a contestant of the will.

REBELLION IN URUGUAY. The Blanco Party Defeated and Dispersed by Government Troops.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- A rebellion has broken out in Uruguay, the Blanco party, which has been out of power for many years, seeking to overthrow the Colorados, who have been as successful in holding the reins of government in the South American republic as the Republicans have in this coun-In a despatch to the State Department Finch, the United States Minister at Montevideo, says that Uruguay is passing through another crisis, that the parties are divided into the Blancos and the Colorados and that the Blancos had been attacked and dispersed by the Government forces. A few soldiers were killed and wounded.

Extradition Treaty With the Netherlands WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- A supplemental extradition treaty with the Netherlands, adding "boodling" to the list of extraditable crimes, was to-day ratified by the Senate. the Shah will send another Minister to

Saks & Company

BROADWAY, 33D TO 34TH STREET.

Announce for Tuesday and Wednesday the Continuance of Their Sale of

High Grade Suits for Men AT EXTREMELY REDUCED PRICES.

Tailors endowed with the genius to take the initiative and the talent to develop an idea have spent their supreme effort upon the suits which this sale embraces. Sizes from thirty-two to forty-eight. Regular, stout

Suits, single or double breasted Sack Coat models, of cheviot, tweed, cassimere, heavy homespun or worsted in designs which have found the greatest favor this season.

Formerly \$15, \$18, \$20, \$22.50. Suits, single or double breasted Sack Coat models, of the finest imported and domestic cloths, lined with high grade fabrics throughout.

Formerly \$25, \$30, \$33, \$35.

BIDS FOR PHILIPPINE BONDS. New York Banks and Bankers Bid for the

Whole Issue of \$7,200,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- Bids for the purchase of the ten-thirty 4 per cent. bonds of the Philippine Government, the product of the sale of which is to be used to pay for the friar lands now owned by the Catholic Church in the Philippines, were opened in the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department to-day, in the presence of a score or more of representatives of banks and other interested concerns or individuals. Several bids for the whole issue of \$7,200,000 were received. There were between fifty and sixty proposals, the offers ranging from par to 119.10, this last bid being made by the First National Bank of Sioux City, Ia., for \$100,000 worth of the bonds.

Bank of Sioux City, Ia., for \$100,000 worth of the bonds.

Harvey Fisk & Co., the National City Bank and Fisk & Robinson of New York, bidding jointly, submitted the highest proposal for the entire issue. Their bid was divided as follows: All or none at 107.577, all or any part at 105.57. Dominick & Dominick of New York offered to pay 106.099 for all or any part of the issue. Vermilye & Co. of New York bid 106.42 for the whole issue, but not for any part of it.

The Oriental Bank of New York, through the Citizens' National Bank of Washington, offered to take \$100,000 at 102.5. Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne of New York offered to take \$2,000,000. F. E. Calkins, representing N. W. Harris & Co. of New York, offered to take \$2,000,000, sub-divided into lots, at prices for each lot ranging from 100.834 to 106.431. J. & W. Seligman of New York offered to take \$25,000 at 101 and \$25,000 at offered to take \$25,000 at 101 and \$25,000 at 104. Benjamin Woodruff of Washington, for the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, offered 104 for \$500,000. There were many small bids.

One facetious person sent a sealed envelope, marked as required by the advertisement calling for bids, which contained a parody on Poe's "The Bells," entitled "The Bonds."

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

Places Made for 487 New Employees-796

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- Gen. Bingham of Pennsylvania to-day reported to the House the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial service of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1905. The amount appro priated for the current year was \$28,164,215, and the sum carried in the bill is \$28,258.895. Places are made for 487 new employees. The principal reduction in number of salaries in any one bureau or office is that of

twenty-five clerks, at \$1,000 each, in the Pension Office. Seven hundred and ninety-six offices are abolished by the bill.

The appropriation for collecting the internal revenue is increased \$100,000. The appropriation for the properties of the p nal revenue is increased \$100,000. The appropriation for temporary clerks in the War Department is reduced from \$541,430 to \$325,000. Other reductions in the War Department to \$57,400. Provision is partment amount to \$57.460. Provision is at \$7,000 and \$5,000 per annum, respectively.

In addition to the organization of the Labor, the appropriation for special agents to secure information for special reports and expenses for the same is increased from \$160,000 to \$455,690.

IN THE SENATE.

Morgan's Latest Attack on Canal—Stewart Defends the Clerks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- A concurrent resolution was offered by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) in the Senate to-day, declar ing that the Spooner act requires the Presi dent to negotiate with Nicaragua and Costs Rica for the acquisition of a canal route across their territory in view of the failure of negotiations with Colombia. The resolution went over, under the rule.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) offered a reso-lution in the Senate directing the Committee on Appropriations to investigate the amount required for additional Government clerks in order to obviate the necessity of making the present force work an extra half hour daily. Mr. Stewart argued that the clerks worked in badly ventilated rooms and that if they were compelled to work longer there would be many more on the sick list. Six and a half hours daily was all they could stand, in his opinion.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.)-Does not the law require seven hours of work daily.

Mr. Stewart—I don't care what the law is. [Laughter.] It's what the law ought to be that I am talking about. Mr. Gallinger-The Senator should try repeal the law, I should think. The resolution was not acted upon.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS. Attorney-General Called on to Report What

He Has Done to Enforce Anti-Trust Law. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- In the House today Mr. Jenkins (Rep. Wis.), chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, reported a resolution, as a substitute for others on the same subject, calling on the Attorney General to report to the House fully re-specting his action in enforcing the Sherman anti-trust law, the amounts paid for legal services and the result of pro ceedings instituted. The resolution was passed.

Taft's Nomination Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.- The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of William H. Taft of Ohio to be Secretary of War, to take effect on Feb. 1, 1904, vice Elihu Root, resigned; also that of Luke E. Wright of Tennessee to be Civil Governor of th ippines, vice Taft, and of Henry C. Ide of Vermont to be Vice-Governor in place of Wright, also various promotions in the

Secretary Hay Resumes His Duties. Washington, Jan. 11.-After an absence of a month on account of illness, Secretary Hay appeared at the State Department to-day and resumed his official duties. MACHEN'S TRIAL BEGUN.

The Name of Perry S. Heath Heads the List of Witnesses-First Panel Exhausted.

\$12

\$18

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.-The trial of former Superintendent Machen of the free delivery division of the Post Office Department, Samuel A. and Diller B. Groff Washington, manufacturers of the Groff patent letter box fastener, and George E. and Martha J. Lorenz of Toledo, Ohio, joint defendants on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government, was begun this morning before Justice Pritchard in Criminal Court No. 1.

The case against these five persons is the outcome of charges made by Mr. Bristow in his report on the scandals in the Department. It is alleged that the Groff brothers obtained the sale of their patent letter box fasteners to the Government by paying a commission Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz, who divided the commission with Machen. As superintendent of the free delivery system, Machen was responsible to the Government for the contracts in his bureau. The cost of these fasteners, it is asserted, was 25 cents each. Machen is charged with having arranged for their sale to the Government

arranged for their sale to the Government at \$1 apiece. Forty per cent. of the difference was to go to him. Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz served merely as intermediaries between Machen and the manufacturers, the Groff brothers.

At 10 o'clock, when the trial began, the courtroom looked like a section of the Post Office Department. Nearly seventy-five witnesses were present, most of them officers or clerks in the Department. The name of Perry S. Heath, former First Assistant Postmaster-General, and now Assistant Postmaster-General, and now secretary of the Republican national com-mittee, heads the list of witnesses who will be called by the Government. Mr. Heath did not answer to his name this morning. It is understood, however, that he will be present when the court convenes to-morrow.

At 12 o'clock, the challenges by the Government and the defence having exhausted the panel, Judge Pritchard ordered the court adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

HEATH IN WASHINGTON.

mons to the Machen Trial. WASHINGTON, Jan. 11 .- Perry S. Heath, former Assistant Postmaster-General and ecretary of the Republican national committee, who was summoned to Washington as a witness in the Machen case, reached here late this afternoon and reported at once to the United States District Attorney. Mr. Heath was summoned as a witness for the Government, but beyond this admission will make no statement concerning the

post office cases. These stories printed in the East, that I was avoiding service and did not want to come here as a witness, were all bosh," said Mr. Heath. "There never was a time when I was afraid to appear in these cases, and I have never sought to evade the summons of the court. I was out of the city when the court officers were searching for me, and upon my return, when I was told that there was a summons for me, I presented myself to the authorities, accepted sented myself to the authorities, acc the summons and took the first train from Salt Lake City for Washington. I am here, summoned as a witness on behalf of

Mr. Heath is non-communicative on the subject of politics and his possible re-tirement from the secretaryship of the national committee. "I am not giving out any interviews on any subject," said Mr. Heath. "It is so easy to be misquoted or misunderstood that I have found it the best plan to say nothing, and I am adhering to that plan strictly.

I have nothing to say on subjects political, Young Presents to Chaffee a Pair of Lieutenant-General's Shoulder Straps.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The first pair of Lieutenant-General's shoulder straps which Gen. Chaffee will wear were presented to him by Lieut.-Gen. Young with the following "Private Young, Company K, Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, presents his compliments to Private Chaffee, Troop K, Sixth United States Cavalry, and asks him to accept this pair of Lieutenant-General's shoulder straps."

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